

# Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly Newspaper

Established November 4, 1955

Published every Friday by

OCTORARO NEWSPAPERS

Quarryville, Pa. — Phone STerling 6-2132

Lancaster Phone EXpress 4-3047

## STAFF

Alfred C. Alspach . . . . . Publisher  
 Robert E. Best . . . . . Editor  
 Robert G. Campbell . . . . . Advertising Director  
 Robert J. Wiggins . . . . . Circulation Director

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 Per Year

Three Years \$5.00; 5¢ Per Copy

Entered as Second-Class matter at the Post Office,

Quarryville, Pa., under Act of March 3, 1879

## The Tobacco Situation

REPORTERS for the Agricultural Marketing Service admit in the current Tobacco Situation Report that statistical data on cigar manufacture and consumption is "difficult to interpret"

They also say that a considerably longer period will be required before Internal Revenue Service figures on tax-paid tobacco removals will be of maximum usefulness

This statement is illuminating in that the AMS had been so reluctant in admitting that their reports on tobacco removals and utilization in the past might have been in error

They now say that production and consumption apparently have moved sidewise, although monthly totals fluctuate considerably and sometimes appear inconsistent

Internal Revenue figures show that during the first half of 1957, about 52 per cent of all cigars retailed at eight cents or less, 42 per cent retailed at 8 1/2 to 15 cents, and the remaining six per cent, higher than 15 cents each

Manufacturers' prices for cigars, as indicated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics data, rose comparatively little during the past several years. In the five years ended July 1957, the index of cigar prices rose 33 per cent "Popular" and "medium" priced cigars were up five to six per cent but "low" and "high" priced cigars were nearly unchanged compared to five years earlier

Cigar manufacturers utilize processed binder in an increasing proportion of their output. Perhaps a third of all cigars and cigarillos made will have a processed binder by the end of this year. Further displacement of natural leaf binders is likely in the next two or three years. Processed binder makes substantial savings possible due to the smaller quantity of binder tobacco required, less storage and less labor needed for handling and manufacture

Cigars made exclusively from imported tobacco in bonded manufacturing warehouses and cigars coming from Puerto Rico have grown in importance during the last few years. Both sources still supply a small fraction of total United States consumption

The 1956-1957 disappearance of Pennsylvania and Ohio filler types 41-44 is estimated at 58 million pounds, about four million pounds less than in 1955-56. Most of the decline is indicated in the Pennsylvania type 41, which was at a postwar high in 1955-56. Exports of filler in the year totaled about half a million pounds, the great bulk of it went to Algeria

The disappearance of binder types 51-55 is estimated at 47 million pounds, about three million pounds less than in each of the preceding two years. Being hit hardest is the Connecticut Valley type. The expanding use of manufactured binder sheet is probably the cause

The Oct. 1 carryover of Pennsylvania and Ohio filler is estimated at 127 million pounds, about the same as last October. The September estimate of production is 46 million pounds, 20 per cent below 1956 harvestings. The acute drought here is chiefly responsible for the sharp drop. The 1957-58 supply of contental filler, now estimated at 173 million pounds, is about six per cent less than in 1956-57 and the lowest on record.

The Puerto Rican crop of filler (type 46) harvested early this year totaled about 24 million pounds, 20 per cent less than a year earlier and the smallest crop in 10 years. Carryover of approximately 53 million pounds this Oct. 1 is likely

Figures also show that the 1957 tobacco consumption per person, 15 years and over, is estimated at 114 pounds — slightly lower than in 1956 and the lowest for the post war period.

Consumption in cigarettes, at 9.2 pounds, accounted for 80 per cent of the total. Although the number of cigarettes consumed has risen in the past three years, the equivalent unstemmed poundage figure had declined since more cigarettes are being made from a pound of tobacco

Cigar consumption per person has held nearly level for several years

Consumption per person of both smoking and chewing tobacco is the smallest on record



BY JACK REICHARD  
 50 YEARS AGO (1907)

Half a century ago Lancaster County scrapple producers held the ingredients of their product a scared thing. An inquiry during October, 1907, brought forth the following statement from a large scrapple producer:

"Our scrapple is now getting ripe and will soon be prime. It comes with the frost upon the fodder and the hardening of the corn. It improves as the pigs can get chestnuts and acorns and have the run of leavings of the orchards. We use the best brand of hog for scrapple and get our cornmeal in the old-fashioned mill.

"These are the foundation of our scrapple. The missing ingredients we will not give. The proportion of compounds we will not divulge."

"Our secret is sacred."

### \$10,000 FIRE LOSS ON LANCASTER FARM

An early morning fire October 11, 1907, destroyed a large barn and adjoining buildings on a farm owned by John M. Denlinger, near Millersville. The blaze, starting in the tobacco shed, was believed of incendiary origin. The barn and the surrounding buildings were burned to the ground. Four cows and two heifers perished in the flames. The crop from eight acres of tobacco, hay, wheat and all farming implements were burned. Total loss was estimated at \$10,000.

### OCTORARO FARMERS HOLD SESSION

Octoraro Farmers' Club, one of the most progressive farm groups in Pennsylvania, held its October session in 1907 in the form of an all day gathering on the farm of George Webster, with Emmor Morrison chosen president for the day, and Lucy Jackson, the acting secretary.

One of the chief subjects discussed followed a question asked by H. K. Newcomer: "Has cabbage any value as green food for cows and hogs?"

The majority of those present believed cabbage had a food value equal to corn.

### COST OF A LEGAL SUIT

In 1847 a Pennsylvania farmer cut down a chestnut tree on a neighbor's property. Fifty years ago this week the heirs of the two farmers paid costs upon a final decision of the suit. It was estimated the total expenses involved through the years amounted to \$30,000.

Fifty years ago North Dakota farmers were just beginning to raise products needed for their own consumption. Prior to 1907 they were so devoted to growing grain that many of the farmers did not even produce their own butter, eggs and many common garden vegetables. Through the efforts of J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad the farmers diversified their farm crops and raised products for their own domestic use.

### PIGEON RAISING ONCE BIG BUSINESS

Back in 1907 a north Iowa pigeon raiser had in his coots more than 10,000 birds, which he produced to supply the needs of trap shooters and for use as food. His operations were naturally on an extensive scale, he purchased his grain in carload lots on the Minneapolis and Chicago markets.

### 25 Years Ago

Joseph L. Walker, Gap, and Glenn Riley of Christiana, were re-elected president and secretary, respectively, of Christiana

Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers Assn at a meeting held in the Christiana bank building.

Chief speakers at the session were Frederick Shangle, Inter-State vice president, and Robert Brinton, milk control head of the State Department of Health.

Other speakers were J. Ira Book from Strasburg and C. E. Cowan, of New Holland.

### MEMORIAL TABLET PLACED AT INDIANTOWN

Twenty-five years ago this week the Lancaster County Historical Society unveiled and dedicated a bronze tablet at Indiantown, Clay Township, in memory of Nanticoke Indians, who once inhabited that area. The unveiling was made by Milton Eberly and Kathryn Brubaker.

Addresses were made by Capt. H. M. M. Richards, president of the Lebanon County Historical Society, Dr. Harry E. Bender, Litzitz, and Charles P. Wolfe, of the Lebanon County Society.

Two Indians, in full regalia, participated in the ceremonies.

### PRESBYTERIANS CELEBRATE 200TH ANNIVERSARY

The 200th Anniversary in celebration of the founding of Donegal Presbytery took place Oct. 11

in 1932, when Presbyterians from Lancaster and York Counties, and other parts of Pennsylvania, assembled in an all-day gathering. The afternoon session was held in the Donegal Presbyterian Church, Mt. Joy, and the evening session in the First Presbyterian Church, of Lancaster.

Among the speakers was the Rev. Hugh T. Kerr, pastor of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, at Pittsburg.

In southern Lancaster County, 25 years ago this week, Calvin Herr, near Pleasant Grove, Fulton Twp., discovered the theft of 75 bushels of wheat, in bags, when he went to the barn that morning. Herr, who was a member of the Fulton Detective Assn., reported the robbery to that organization.

State troopers were called and investigated. They believed the wheat was hauled from the barn in a truck, but the thieves left no trace of a clue in carrying out their activities.

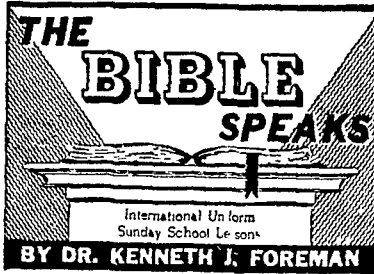
### CLUB MEMBERS' WIVES MAKE NEWS

At Saginaw, Mich., wives of Exchange Club members took over the club's weekly luncheon session and voted unanimously to ban all night meetings.

"A husband's place is in the home helping his wife with household tasks at night", read the resolution passed by the wives.

However, the wives fully agreed with Miss Burnice R. Bibbs, the guest speaker at the session, who said:

"The reason husbands tell so many lies is because wives ask too many questions."



Background Scripture: I Corinthians 5-6, 13  
 Devotional Reading: Romans 6:12-23

### A Moral Church

Lesson for October 13, 1957

THE letter of Paul to the church at Corinth shows us, so to speak, a church with the lid off. These letters were plainly not intended for publication,—that is, they were not sent out broadcast over the church at large. They were sent to the church concerned, one of Paul's problem churches.

If Christians today sometimes think that their church would be free from its faults if only they could get the right preacher, they should remember the Apostle Paul. Even he had a problem church—almost "nothing else but."

Last week we noticed how highly Paul speaks of the church as an ideal, and yet how dark the reality sometimes was. One illustration of this was the crime at Corinth. For crime it was, right in the church, the crime of incest. The case seems to have been well known, Paul does not need to mention names. But the church had done not one thing about it. None of them had had the nerve even to speak out about this. (Were they too squeamish to mention it, or were the sinners perhaps prominent people?)

### The Church Talks Morality

The church at Corinth is dead and gone long since. But we ask questions about the church of today. Is it moral? It certainly should be, the aim for every one of its members is nothing less than to be like Jesus. The church certainly talks morality. At least half an hour every week is spent listening to a serious talk which, in spite of what rambling there may be, does hold up high ideals. The Ten Commandments are posted on the wall of the Sunday school hall. Every Sunday school class is in favor of morality. You couldn't get a vote against moral-

ity in the whole place.

But does the church talk morality? Does it teach social responsibility? Does it hold up the same standards for the rich and the strong as for the poor and weak? Is the church putting its finger on the sins of our time or does it spend more energy denouncing a few simple sins than some of the bigger ones? Does the church talk morality on any higher level than (say) a luncheon club? Does the church lead the moral progress of the time, or does it do no better than to follow prevailing trends?

### The Church Understands Morality

The church can see into morality, what it really means, too. The church today, at any rate,—just any church on any corner or country road—knows, or at least it has heard dozens of times, that immortal 13th chapter of I Corinthians, "—greatest of these is Love." The church knows, or has often enough been told, that love is the fulfilling of the law (Romans 13:10). Ask almost any church member what is the most important quality in the Christian life, and he will usually say "Love."

But does the church understand this? On the one hand it understands that all the law of God comes down to and is focussed in just those two commands, love God and love your neighbor. But has the church often struggled with the question, how does love work out, in business, in education, in race and industrial relations, in any of the complex areas of today's puzzling, pushing life? Is the church's understanding of love something of words more than of works?

### The Church Upholds Morality

The church upholds and insists on moral standards, too. Active in civic reforms always is the Ministerial Association. But what ministers and churches do in their own circles may be something else again. In how many congregations will the church tolerate a minister if he persists in pointing out and condemning, in God's name, sins and wrongs committed generally by the members of that church? Don't congregations often muzzle their ministers, as good as telling him he must not preach about this or that "controversial" theme? And, most painful question of all. When there is known to be wrong-doing in a congregation, what are the members likely to do about it? Do they, like the Corinthians, shut their eyes and pretend not to see it? Can a church be said to uphold morality if it never does a thing to, about or with those who drag morality down?